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			3728	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148

USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1,2,6 and 14, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Saunders et al., (US Pat No 6,305,546) in view of Rousselet (US Pat No 6,575,330).

With respect to claims 1 and 6, Saunders discloses a food storage container comprising a unitary base having a generally planar bottom portion and a sidewall extending generally upwardly therefrom (Saunders Fig 3 reference number 70), the sidewall of the base including base sealing means (reference numbers 74 and 76) for cooperating with a lid (reference number 72) to form a seal. Saunders also discloses a lid provided with a plurality of resettable bistable, eversible domed shaped indicator means (reference number 84 and 86; see also column 3, lines 9-10) at least in part

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integrally formed with the lid, a resealable vent (reference number 82) integrally formed in the lid, and lid sealing means (reference number 80 and 82) to form a closed container. Saunders does not disclose that the resealable vent comprises a hinged vent panel integrally formed in the lid and secured to the lid at the lid's periphery.

However, Rousselet discloses a hinged panel integrally formed in the lid and secured to the lid at the lid's periphery (Rousselet Fig 1 reference number 32). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the lid of Saunders to include an integrally formed hinged panel at the periphery, as taught by Rousselet, for the purpose of creating a more convenient sealing means for the resealable vent. Additionally, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to place the hinged vent panel of Saunders on the lid as opposed to the base, since it has been held that rearranging parts of an invention involves only routine skill in the art. In re Japiske, 86 USPQ 70.

With respect to claim 2, Saunders discloses that the container (lid + base) may be made of any suitable plastic (column 1, lines 65-66). Therefore, the product-by-process limitation (injection molded base) results in no structure that is different from Saunders.

With respect to claim 14, Saunders discloses that the resealable vent comprises a vent conduit integrally formed in the lid and extending therethrough (Saunders Fig 3, reference number 82). Saunders also discloses that the vent panel (reference number

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74) includes a sealing element (reference number 78) integrally formed therewith adapted to seal the conduit.

Claims 3,5 and 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Saunders et al., (US Pat No 6,305,546) in view of Rousselet (US Pat No 6,575,330) as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of Ferretti et al., (US Pat No 6,938,768).

With respect to claims 3 and 5, Saunders as modified above does not disclose the specific materials the base and lid can be made of other than suitable plastic. However, Ferretti discloses a reusable plastic container and the limitations of existing containers using a polypropylene resin (Ferretti column 2, lines 65-68 and column 3, lines 1-16). Ferretti also discloses that because of certain desired properties, the reusable plastic container should be made of a random ethylene/propylene copolymer (column 3, lines 17-18). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the material of the Saunders as modified container to include a polypropylene resin comprising a propylene/ethylene copolymer, as taught by Ferretti, for the purpose of having a container that possesses balanced stiffness and appropriate resistance to heat and cold (column 3, lines 42-53).

With respect to claims 7,8,10 and 11, Saunders as modified does not disclose that the bistable, eversible domed portions are generally thinner (about 50% or less in thickness) at their junctions (peripheral portions) with adjacent portions of the lid than adjacent portions/areas of the lid. However, Ferretti discloses that the container lid has an average lid thickness of between 15-30 mils, a maximum thickness between the 15-

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32 mils and a minimum thickness of 8-25 mils (Ferretti column 10, lines 59-65). Ferretti also discloses that the buttons/resettable domed portions, including their platforms/generally planar portions, have wall sections below the average lid thickness. Based on these disclosures one can reasonably conclude that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have bistable, eversible domed portions generally thinner (about 50% or less in thickness) at their junctions (peripheral portions) with adjacent portions of the lid than adjacent portions/areas of the lid, as taught by Ferretti, for the purpose of increasing flexibility of the buttons for inversion (Ferretti column 11, lines 8-15).

With respect to claims 9 and 12, Saunders as modified discloses that the resettable bistable, eversible domed portions have a generally planar central portion (Saunders Fig 3 reference number 86).

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Saunders et al., (US Pat No 6,305,546) in view of Rousselet (US Pat No 6,575,330) and Ferretti et al., (US Pat No 6,938,768) as applied to claims 1,2 and 3 above and further in view of Kawaguchi et al., (US Pat No 4,615,928).

With respect to claim 4, Saunders as modified above does not disclose that the polypropylene resin comprises isotactic polypropylene. However, Kawaguchi discloses a method of making a plastic container made of isotactic polypropylene (Kawaguchi column 7, lines 34-40). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the material of the Saunders as modified

container to include an isotactic polypropylene, as taught by Kawaguchi, for the purpose of making a commercially desirable container (column 1, lines 52-56).

Claims 15-17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Saunders et al., (US Pat No 6,305,546) in view of Rousselet (US Pat No 6,575,330), as applied to claims 1,13 and 14 above, and further in view of Ogino (US Pat No 6,685,046).

With respect to claims 15-17, Saunders as modified above does not disclose that the sealing element includes terminal projections that are segmented closure elements and configured to provide an audible indication sealing or unsealing the vent. Saunders as modified above also does not disclose that the vent conduit and closure elements have sealing shoulders configured to engage each other to form a seal. However, Ogino discloses food container lid closure that includes a sealing element (Ogino Fig 8A reference number 33) including a sealing shoulder (reference number 37) and further having terminal projections that are segmented closure elements (Fig 8A reference numbers 35 and 55) and a vent conduit (Fig 9 reference number 19) having a sealing shoulder (Fig 8B reference number 39) as well. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to replace the sealing element and vent conduit of Saunders as modified above to include an element having a sealing shoulder and terminal projections and to further include a conduit with a sealing shoulder, as taught by Ogino for the purpose of creating a seal that cuts off communication between the outside and inside of the container (column 1, lines 51-56). It should also be noted that such a seal that cuts off communication between the

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outside and inside and further creates a pressure difference, is capable of providing an audible indication when the seal is released because of the pressure release when the seal is opened.

Claims 18-21 and 26-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Saunders et al., (US Pat No 6,305,546) in view of Rousselet (US Pat No 6,575,330) as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of Diesterbeck (US Pat No 6,845,877).

With respect to claims 18, 27 and 32, Saunders as modified further discloses a unitary lid having a generally planar upper surface (Saunders Fig 3 generally at 72). Saunders as modified does not disclose that the sidewall define an upper sidewall portion including a sealing notch, an inwardly projecting annular sealing protuberance and an inner notch wall, that the base further including a rim extending outwardly from the upper sidewall portion of the base and that the lid has a downwardly extending sealing band adapted to cooperate with the inwardly projecting annular sealing protuberance of the upper sidewall of the base to form an annular interference-fit seal. Saunders also does not disclose that the lid rim extending outwardly with respect to the sealing band has a downwardly projecting outer wall provided with an undercut on its lower edge extending around the lid, the undercut being adapted to cooperate with the outer edge of the base rim to audibly indicate secure closure of the container. However, Diesterbeck discloses that the sidewall (Diesterbeck Fig 2 see portion below reference number 21) define an upper sidewall portion (see wall area between reference number 20 and open cavity 14) including a sealing notch (U-shaped opening between reference

number 22 and the upper side wall's inner/left boundary), an inwardly projecting annular sealing protuberance (see where upper side wall bends left at reference number 35 and extends to the left boundary of the side wall portion) and an inner notch wall (reference number 22), that the base (Fig 1 reference number 3) further includes a rim (Fig 1 reference number 4) extending outwardly from the upper sidewall portion of the base and that the lid (Fig 1 reference number 2) has a downwardly extending sealing band (Fig 2 reference number 20) adapted to cooperate with the inwardly projecting annular sealing protuberance of the upper sidewall of the base to form an annular interference-fit seal (at reference number 35). Diesterbeck also discloses that the lid rim extending outwardly with respect to the sealing band has a downwardly projecting outer wall provided with an undercut (snap edge) on its lower edge extending around the lid (Fig 1 at reference number 7), the undercut being adapted to cooperate with the outer edge of the base rim to audibly indicate (snap fit pieces inherently possess audible indication means) secure closure of the container. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the Saunders lid and base to include the elements listed above, as taught by Diesterbeck, for the purpose of fulfilling demands imposed on leak-proofness, while simultaneously providing high load bearing capacity (column 1, lines 48-51).

With respect to claims 19 and 30, Saunders does not disclose that the sealing protuberance of the uppermost sidewall portion of the base is at least about 1.25 times the thickness of the adjacent sidewall portions of the base. However, Diesterbeck discloses that the sealing protuberance of the uppermost sidewall portion of the base is

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at least about 1.25 times the thickness (Diesterbeck Fig 2 it appears the protuberance from the bend at the upper side wall to the left boundary of the side wall is about 2 times the thickness) of the adjacent sidewall portions of the base. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the Saunders base to include a sealing protuberance thicker than the adjacent side wall, as taught by Diesterbeck, for the purpose of ensuring high stability and high leak-proofness (column 10, lines 1-5). It should be noted that while Diesterbeck does not expressly state a motivation for maintaining a thicker sealing protuberance, the reference does reveal that it is advantageous to maintain thicker material at interference fits so as to provide more construction stability and better leak prevention of the seals.

With respect to claims 20,21 and 33, Diesterbeck discloses that the annular seal is continuous (in the sense that it is continuous around the perimeter of the lid; see column 8, line 60) and that the downwardly projecting wall of the lid rim (as well as the base rim) and the sealing band of the lid generally define an inverted U-shaped profile (Fig 2 generally).

With respect to claims 26 and 34, Diesterbeck discloses that the undercut on the lid rim cooperates with the outer edge of the base rim to form another leakage barrier (Fig 2 at reference number 6).

With respect to claims 28 and 29, Diesterbeck discloses that the downwardly extending inner notch wall includes a substantially vertical portion (Diesterbeck at reference number 22 generally) and that the protuberance has a substantially vertical

portion (right boundary of side wall portion below reference number 21). Additionally, official notice is taken that it is old and conventional to provide a chamfered portion on a vertical wall for an easier fit with a mating component to sit adjacent to the vertical wall. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide an upper chamfered portion to the inner notch wall which extends downwardly and outwardly for the purpose of allowing the sealing band to more easily fit within the notch between the inner notch wall and upper side wall when the lid and base are engaged with one another.

With respect to claim 31, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to make the inner notch wall of the sealing notch thicker than the sidewall of the base immediately above the protuberance, since Applicant has not disclosed that thickening the inner notch wall solves any stated problem or is for any particular purpose and it appears that the invention would perform equally well with a inner notch wall of the thickness disclosed in Fig 2 of the Diesterbeck reference.

Claims 22-25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Saunders et al., (US Pat No 6,305,546) in view of Rousselet (US Pat No 6,575,330) and Diesterbeck (US Pat No 6,845,877) as applied to claim 1, 18 and 21 above and further in view of Jiradejnunt et al (US Pat No 5,730,309).

With respect to claim 22, Saunders as modified above does not disclose that the lid further comprises a downwardly extending intermediate spacer projection between the sealing band and the downwardly projecting outer wall of the lid rim. However,

Jiradejnunt discloses a seal ring/spacer (Jiradejnunt Fig 7 reference number 50) between a sealing band (reference number 40) and outer lid rim wall (at reference number 46). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the Saunders lid rim as modified above to include a seal ring/spacer between the sealing band and outer lid rim wall, as taught by Jiradejnunt, for the purpose of preventing further leakage from the container (column 3, lines 15-18).

With respect to claim 23, Saunders as modified above discloses that the rim of the base is an inverted U-shape (Fig 2 generally).

With respect to claim 24, Jiradejnunt discloses that the downwardly extending intermediate projection of the lid is capable of being configured to adjust the clearance of a downwardly projecting outer leg (Jiradejnunt Fig 7 at reference number 46) of the lid rim and a locking bead (inward protuberance at reference number 38) on the outer leg of the base rim to a clearance between about 0 and about 5% when the lid and base are joined together since the purpose of such a configuration provides greater leak proofness than a configuration with a greater clearance.

With respect to claim 25, Saunders as modified above discloses that the inverted U-shape of the lid rim is sized to compress the inverted U-shape of the base rim to form a second interference-fit seal around at least a portion of the container when the lid and base are joined together (Diesterbeck Fig 2 at reference number 11).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 7/25/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971). In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, both references are directed to containers having a hinged panel to seal an opening in a lid. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). In response

to Applicant's argument that Examiner's motivation is based on unfounded speculation, it has been held that rearranging of parts (for convenience or some other reason) involves only routine skill in the art. In re Japiske, 86 USPQ 70. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to place the hinged vent panel of Saunders on the lid as opposed to the base, since it has been held that rearranging parts of an invention involves only routine skill in the art.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

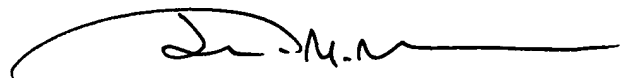
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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Steven B. Pollicoff whose telephone number is (571)272-7818. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 7:30A.M.-4:00P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mickey Yu can be reached on (571)272-4562. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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4/3/16
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